

Data table for Figure 12. Untreated dental caries among children and adolescents aged 5–19 and adults aged 20 and over, by percent of poverty level: United States, 1988–1994, 1999–2004, and 2011–2014

Excel and PowerPoint: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2016.htm#fig12>

Age and percent of poverty level ¹	1988–1994		1999–2004		2011–2014	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
5–19 years	24.3	1.0	23.6	0.9	18.6	1.1
Percent of poverty level:						
Below 100%	39.0	1.7	32.2	1.3	24.7	1.2
100%–199%	29.6	2.0	32.1	1.8	22.3	1.7
200%–399%	16.6	1.1	18.9	1.4	16.0	1.5
400% or more	*10.4	2.2	10.0	1.1	9.1	1.4
20 years and over, age-adjusted ²	27.9	1.0	25.2	0.9	28.5	1.2
Percent of poverty level:						
Below 100%	48.6	2.0	44.1	1.8	49.7	1.8
100%–199%	42.3	1.7	37.9	1.3	41.5	1.7
200%–399%	24.7	1.2	25.7	1.1	26.8	1.5
400% or more	13.5	0.9	12.2	0.9	13.3	1.1
20 years and over, crude	28.2	1.1	25.5	1.0	28.4	1.2
Percent of poverty level:						
Below 100%	48.0	2.1	44.4	1.9	48.7	2.0
100%–199%	42.6	1.7	37.3	1.2	41.3	1.8
200%–399%	24.6	1.2	25.7	1.1	26.7	1.5
400% or more	13.1	1.0	12.0	1.0	13.0	1.1

SE is standard error.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20%–30%.

¹ Percent of poverty level was calculated by dividing family income by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' poverty guideline specific to family size, as well as the appropriate year, and state. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty.

² Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 20–34 years, 35–49 years, 50–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Also see Table 60. Untreated dental caries refers to decay on the crown or enamel surface of a tooth (i.e., coronal caries) that has not been treated or filled. Decay in the root (i.e., root caries) was not included. The presence of caries was evaluated in primary and permanent teeth for persons aged 5 and older. The third molars were not included. Persons without at least one natural tooth (primary or permanent) were classified as edentulous (without any teeth) and were excluded. The majority of edentulous persons are aged 65 and over. Age-adjusted estimates of edentulism among persons aged 65 and over are 34% in 1988–1994, 27% in 1999–2004, and 18% in 2011–2014.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).